

INTIMATIONS



Ten Victor Records which
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17342	Silver Threads Among The Gold...	Cello	Rosario Bourdon.
17406	Broken Melody		Victor Concert Orchestra.
26506	Finlandia—Tone Poem (Sibelius)		Conway's Band
28502	Fackeltanz (Meyerbeer)		Conway's Band
34327	Blue Paradise	One Step	Evan Williams.
34327	Miss Vixen	Fox Trot	McComack.
34327	Ah, Love, but a day...	Song	Hamlin.
34327	I Hear You Calling Me	Song	Zimbalist.
34327	Love's Nocturne	Violin	Paderewski.
34327	Legende	Piano	Clara Buti.
34327	La Campanella (Liszt)	Piano	
34327	Abide With Me (Liddle)	Song	

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1916.

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103

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM AND
MATTHEWS PLAINTIFFS.

In the Danish Consular Court, Shanghai, on the 7th inst., Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the well-known firm of accountants and auditors, brought an action for libel against J. E. McNeill, a Danish subject carrying on business as an accountant and auditor at No. 45, Rue de Consulat, Shanghai.

The petition of the plaintiffs alleged that in the month of March, 1916, the plaintiffs, as auditors made a report upon the affairs of the branch of the Bank of China in Shanghai. On April 5th, 1916, and subsequently, the defendant falsely and maliciously published and circulated the plaintiffs' defamatory statements to the effect that they had been corrupted into issuing a false and intentionally misleading favourable report upon the affairs of the Bank of China and upon the state of the Government account with the bank, and that had the bank and its Government account been in a healthy state the publication of such a false and misleading report would not have been necessary. The defendant also stated that he considered it his duty to warn the public by exposing, amongst other things, the falsity of the plaintiffs' report. The said statements were contained in a printed statement published in the "Peking Daily News" on the 10th inst. With the said statement were published printed comments on the matters therein referred to which comments were defamatory of the plaintiffs. The said declaration and comments were published by circulating them through the post to constituents of the plaintiffs and other firms and persons resident in Shanghai. The printed comments included an admission on the part of the defendant that he attempted to induce the editors of the foreign local newspapers to publish some of his remarks and that they refused to do so.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. W. Rice for the defendant. Mr. Rice applied that the amount of security deposited should be increased from \$100 to \$1,500.

An order for \$500 to be paid into Court as security was made. In accordance with Danish law, Mr. Eiten asked if either party had any suggestion in order to settle the case.

Mr. McNeill said he would be willing to consider any offer made by the other side. Mr. Rice intimated that he was instructed to make no offer.

In reply to a question by the Court as to whether the three cases could be consolidated, Mr. McNeill remarked that it was quite true that the matter of complaint was contained in only one document, but the grievances of the parties were substantially different. His clients' grievance was that they were a firm of trusted auditors, and the suggestion had been made that they could be bought to make a false report. They said they were a thing which was defamatory upon their reputation.

Eventually it was decided to take the case by itself and consolidate the other two.

The Court also declined to take steps to secure the attendance of an auditor as "amicus curiae." Mr. Rice, who made the application, stating that they, as a private party, had been unable to obtain the attendance of one.

Mr. McNeill—Is he to be called as an expert in corruption, because we are charged with corruption?

Mr. Rice—No, we want to ask him some questions in connection with auditing.

Mr. E. S. Little, general manager of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., deposed to receiving a copy of the declaration complained of through the post on a date which he did not remember.

The case was adjourned until June 15th. Mr. Rice intimating that he would want to call Sung Han-chang, manager of the Shanghai branch of the bank, and also Mr. Passeri as witnesses in the case.

SOLDIERS WITH PIG-TAILS.

For his defence of Nanking the late Ching Dynasty gave the General Chang Hsin title of Viceroy of Liangchuan when he retreated to Linhuai; and his name has become prominent since he was appointed Tutuh of Kiangsu after dislodging General Ho Hai-min from Nanking City. The soldiers under him have not yet discarded their queues, because he has still preserved his; and consequently his soldiers have been known as "Queue Troops." Recently he was very much disappointed on account of the failure of the Nanking Conference which was called to preserve the position of the President. He has sent a message to the President stating that on the situation in Peking might be affected, and that he thought it necessary to transfer his men up to Peking, thus rendering it possible for him to make good the defence in the North. His request has been granted, and the Central Government will appoint him Wei-shu Chung To (Commander-in-Chief of the Guards). Thus our city will soon be honoured with the presence of the "Pig-tailed Troops."—Peking Daily News.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 11th June is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 23 weeks.
This Year	\$12,830	\$310,409
Last Year	10,588	242,680
Increase	2,242	67,729

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Extracts given below from official reports will be of interest locally. Since the outbreak of the war, the order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society have received official recognition as part of the Red Cross organization of the United Kingdom, and the two bodies—the St. John's, which dates from the time of the Crusades, and the Red Cross Society, incorporated in 1908—work in perfect accord to one end, namely, the relief of the sick and wounded.

ST. JOHN HEADQUARTERS, WAREHOUSES, 56, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, E.C.—During the fortnight ending 28th April, 1916, 21 Hospitals in England were supplied with requisites and comforts (28,636 articles in all).

One Hospital abroad (Havre) was supplied with requisites and comforts, 3,900 articles in all.

Garments Articles Total.
Received during the fortnight... 3,389 60,719 61,118
Sent out during the fortnight... 4,565 27,961 32,556

Received to date, 28/4/16... 101,112 992,854 1,453,936
Sent out to date, 28/4/16... 362,018 691,715 1,053,733

Stock at Warehouse 93,494 501,139 598,633

The Stores Department is managed by a Committee of ladies, under the control of the Duchess of Bedford.

JOINT V.A.D. COMMITTEE.—The total number of members now at work through this Department is 4,367, of whom 2,806 are in the wards of Military Hospitals at Home, and 184 engaged in General Service in these Hospitals.

899 are in Military Hospitals abroad, 114 Nursing, and 34 General Service Members in Auxiliary Hospitals at Home, while under the Joint Committee abroad there are 222 Nursing, and 18 General Service Members in France, Sicily, Italy, Malta, and Egypt.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The official figure of the Brigade—of which the Hongkong V.A.D. is a unit—show that during the War 21,058 male and 1,803 female members of this organization were on March 1st, 1916, actively employed in Naval and Military Hospitals at home and abroad.

The order maintains over 200 Hospitals, with an aggregate of nearly 10,000 beds.

The Brigade Hospital at Etaples, opened in September last, contains 520 beds and is reported to be highly efficient from a medical and surgical point of view. This Hospital is under the immediate command of Colonel Sir John of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The St. John Hospital at Southampton is the largest Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital in England.

CHINA'S MINE CONCESSION TO JAPAN.

More particulars about the iron mine recently conceded by China to the China-Japanese Industrial Development Company are now available for report as emanating from a reliable source.

The new mine is located at Fanchang-Hsien, Anhui Province, and can be reached quite easily. After four hours' sailing from Wuhu a river port called Tichiang is reached. The Taochung Mine is six Chinese miles distant from the little port, and the road leading from the port to the mine are good.

The mine was first discovered in 1914 and the year following formal consent of the Peking Government was obtained for the prospecting of part of the rich vein. The actual working of the concession was at once begun, but soon stopped, for while the conceded area was worked the rest of the vein was discovered and the right to work the whole area was to be acquired from the Peking Government.

The right to work the whole area was granted in March this year when the construction of a railway between Hichiang and the mine was commenced. All the materials required for the construction of the line have been sent from Japan and the whole work is placed under the supervision of Japanese engineers. At the latest, the construction will be concluded within eight months from date.

At present the mine is worked by a concern nominally under Chinese management, but a contract exists between the concern and the China-Japanese Industrial Development for the sale of ores to the extent of 1,000 tons a day. The Nippon Seikojo of Muroan is also willing to take the ores produced at the mine.

The ores yielded at the mine contain 62 per cent of pure iron. In comparison with the ores produced at the Tayeh Mine, which are magnetic iron, they are better because the loss in smelting is smaller. The ore deposits of the mine are estimated to exceed 60,000,000 tons.—Japan Times.

A MYSTERIOUS VESSEL.

The General Officer commanding Fort Canning, Singapore, recently sent the following information to the papers:—A steamer of about 4,000 tons arrived at Batavia on Sunday last, May 14th, at about 6 p.m., and anchored in the port of Tanjung Priok. She hoisted the German merchant ship flag, and the officers appeared to be Germans. The steamer was painted to represent a British India Steamship Company's vessel, and had been damaged by gunfire. She appears to be a German vessel that has escaped from shelter at some foreign port and has been damaged by British gunfire.

GIFTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION OF
WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

At the Committee meeting of the above Association held on June 7th, it was reported by Mrs. Gompertz that during May there were made by the City Hall working members:—

30 pyjamas, 83 day shirts, 79 night-shirts, 32 reversible bed-jackets, 1 pyjama bed-jacket, 70 kimono bed-jackets, 1 dressing-gown, 23 invalid boots, 140 milk covers, and 6 hot-water-bottle covers.

These are being suitably divided between No. 27 General Hospital, Abbassia, Egypt, and Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W. the cotton and thinner garments going to Egypt, and the thicker things to England.

Mrs. Greaves reported that during the month she received—15 pair socks, 11 pair operation socks, 28 hospital caps, 19 mufflers, 70 pairs knee-caps, 3 pairs cuffs, 4 pairs mittens, and 9 helmets.

These are being packed this week and sent with the thicker garments to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. A consignment from Mrs. MacGregor, Foochow, is included in this list.

Mrs. Carmichael reported having sent, by P. & O. s.s. *Nankin* on May 19th, addressed to Major MacMunn, R.A.M.C., or O.C. Stationary Hospital, Port Said, Egypt—700 mosquito nets (making a total of 4,500 sent off since January 1st, 1916).

As already published in the papers, the Bandage-making Department of the Association, represented by weekly working-parties at the Irish Club, Garden Road; the Peak Club; and the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, has sent off by P. & O. s.s. *Nankin*, addressed to Col. Gordon Hall, Abbassia, over 9,000 articles, comprising rolled bandages, many-tailed and knitted bandages, operation stockings, knitted caps, and butter-muslin shirts for the trenches.

On Tuesday morning, at the City Hall, sheets, pillow-cases and thin pyjamas are now being given out, and the public are asked for gifts of old razors and strops, packs of playing cards, magazines, and old white flannel trousers for making into cholera-belts.

It is hoped to be able to send off a box of these articles in about two weeks, in answer to an appeal from the matron of No. 27 General Hospital, Abbassia, Egypt, where the accommodation is being heavily taxed in order to take in wounded from Mesopotamia.

THE NEED OF NEW TONNAGE.

BRITISH STEAMERS BUILT THIS YEAR.

In view of the urgent need of new tonnage, the figures published in Lloyd's Register Book are instructive. They show that while the output of large new British steamers this year has been small, between 50 and 60 British trawlers have been built.

Twenty-three British steamers of over 1,000 tons appear in the book as having been built this year—namely:—

	Tons.
Alto	2,266
Clan Macbrayne	4,816
Elmtree	2,450
Falcon	2,244
Filmston	6,000
Glenartney	5,500
Horden	2,040
Irisdon	2,975
Kerry Range	5,856
Lady Patricia	1,250
Lord Kelvin	2,641
Maplenore	4,300
Merioneth	2,766
Nipura	6,020
Oliva	5,700
Pruth	4,693
Raranga	7,975
Royalite	2,300
St. Catherine	4,278
Somme	1,500
Southern	5,558
Thirlmere	2,265
Tanfield	4,300

The figure in each case denotes gross tonnage.

In addition, the Andree, of 3,700 tons, was built at West Hartlepool for a French firm. Mr. W. Wilhelmsen, of Tonsberg, Norway, succeeded in getting two fine steamers completed at Sunderland, namely, the *Simla*, of 5,500 tons, and the *Zurita*, of 5,850 tons, for carrying petroleum in bulk.

Twelve large steamers built in the United States for American owners have already been added to the book this year. Their names and tonnage are as follows:—

	Tons.
Artisan	5,820
Arborean	5,825
Bylail	3,259
Charles Pratt	10,900
Ewana	5,916
Edgar F. Luckenbach	4,000
Los Angeles	7,100
La Brea	6,943
Margaret	3,628
New York	6,078
Santa Barbara	6,621
Goldshell	5,845

Particulars are included of seven steamers built in Japan, namely:—

	Tons.
Akatsu Maru	3,971
Kisoko Maru	3,187
Kotsu Maru	3,160
Tokiwa Maru	7,300
Tajima Maru	7,300
Tatsuno Maru	7,300
Yuki Maru	3,102

Presumably, though, owing to the time required for mail communication, the list is not a complete one of Japanese vessels built this year.

A few steamers of moderate size are shown to have been completed in Sweden and Holland. In Spain, the *Igotz Mendiz*, of 4,948 tons, has been completed at Bilbao.

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

SEVENTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following is a list of the donations made to the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund yesterday:—

Mr. A. Findlay Smith	\$150.00
Mr. B. D. Feith	50.00
Mr. E. R. Doye	50.00
Mr. J. Reid	50.00
Mr. G. M. Shaw	50.00

Mrs. M. A. Ramsay, Messrs. L. N. Leefe, E. F. Aucott, C. W. Beawick, R. Sutherland, J. Hutchings, and Dr. W. B. A. Moore, each \$25. 175.00

Messrs. J. Rodger, S. Baker, and E. B. Culey, each \$20. 60.00

Messrs. J. W. Gloyne, H. Hughes, J. H. Barrington, W. H. Prowse, T. L. Scott, J. Simpson, W. Kerr, D. M. MacKay, P. W. Ramsay, W. Brown, J. B. Spiers, and J. Weir, each \$10. 120.00

Messrs. C. J. Tacchi, P. Plage, Anonymous, "Quarry Bay," A. F. McIntosh, P. Anderson, D. McNeillie, R. Gray, W. McKay, W. Bell, W. J. Clark, R. Wallace, A. W. Millar, M. J. Wells, J. Millar, G. Grott, J. Stewart, G. Gerrard, W. Weir, A. Aitchison, and C. H. Summers, each \$5. 100.00

Mr. A. Stalker 3.00

S.C.P.A. and Messrs. J. D. Polly, J. Bird, W. Bunting, A. Davidson, E. Burton, and J. J. Harrington, each \$2. 14.00

Already acknowledged \$ 892.00

\$92,507.00

COMFORTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Lady May, writing from the Lakeside Hotel, Chuzenji, Japan, sends us for publication the following letter which she has received in acknowledgment of gifts for the wounded from Hongkong:—

27, General Hospital, Cairo, 22nd April, 1916.

Dear Madam—We have just opened up the above hospital, and have been given by Col. Gordon Hall two cases of comforts for the men which have been most acceptable.

He tells me they were sent from Hongkong, so I thought I would write and let you know how much they are appreciated.

The pyjamas are so beautifully made and of such pretty material that they are much in request by the Sisters for their patients, who are very fond of these nice colours.

The stationary soap, tooth-powder we are always thankful for; it is so difficult to keep the men supplied.

The dried ginger we keep as an especial treat for the sick ones who need a little comfort and cheer, and they love it.

Altogether they were a splendid contribution, and we are all most grateful for them.

We have a lovely hospital here overlooking the desert. It was the Egyptian Police Schools and has adapted itself so well for its present purpose.

We can take in 1,040 men, but at present have only 750 beds equipped.

Again thanking all the generous contributors.—Yours etc.,

D. MILLICENT McNEILL (Matron, Q.A.I.A.U.S.).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.
1.—Parades for to-day:—
7.00 p.m. Signalling Section "C"
Class at Headquarters.
8.15 p.m. Civil Service Company on Cricket Ground.
6.00 p.m. Scouts Company No. 2 Section Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAIL.
2.—On duty 14th inst.—Civil Service Co. On duty 14th inst.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
Orderly Officer from 9th to 15th.—Lieut. Lindsell.
A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.

All ranks will parade by Companies under the D.S.P. at the Central Station at 5.45 p.m. each night as follows:—

Monday, June 19th.—No. 2 Co.
Tuesday, June 20th.—No. 3 Co.
Wednesday, June 21st.—No. 1 Co.
Thursday, June 22nd.—No. 4 Co.
Friday, June 23rd.—Ambulance Co. Chief Inspector Wong will detail at least one Drummer to attend each night.

Inspector En. H. Fan will act as Orderly Inspector for week commencing June 19th, and will attend these Parades.

RECRUITS PARADES.

Wednesday, June 14th.—Sections 13 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company at 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 15th.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon.

BAND PRACTICE.

Friday, June 16th.—at 6.15 p.m. sharp. EQUIPMENT 10.45, 3.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 14th.—All details of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and Ambulance Companies and other units (other than Staff and No. 1 Company) will attend on this date.

Section Commanders will warn their men who have not yet attended. The sitting of the Board will terminate on June 14th.

COURTESY TO ANIMALS.

Police Reservists are advised that summonses will be refused in connection with the carriage of pigs in crates in such a manner that their legs get through.

SPORTS NIGHT.
Pte. Fleming, Shropshire Light Infantry, has accepted the challenge of Pte. Beesty, of the same regiment, to fight at 112lbs.

F. C. JENKIN, U.S.P. (R).

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING SCHEME.**THE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO OPPOSITION.****MONEY COLLECTED TO BE INVESTED IN EXCHEQUER BONDS.**

A second meeting of the Provisional Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. building fund was held at the City Hall yesterday, at noon. H.E. the Governor presided, and those also present were:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. P. Moyle, and Messrs. C. E. Anton, G. T. Edkins, N. J. Stabb, A. Kempthorne, D. Piercy, and D. K. Moss (Directors), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Rev. H. Wells, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Commander Beckwith, Major Macdonald, Captain Champkin, and Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. Dennison, A. O. Lang, J. W. Beck, R. Sutherland, E. Ralphs, A. Mackenzie, J. L. McPherson, and Crowther Smith.

His Excellency was the only speaker. He said he had asked those present to meet them, the Directors of the Y.M.C.A., that day because he wanted to inform them of how the scheme of the Y.M.C.A. now stood. He had an interview with his friend Mr. Stephens on Sunday afternoon at Government House, and Mr. Stephens, as a result of that interview, authorised him to say publicly that apart from the fact that he could not at present see his way to allow his name to be associated with the Y.M.C.A., he had no objection whatever to the scheme; his generous offer of \$35,000 held good on two conditions. One was that the total sum of \$140,000 was to be subscribed within a month from Sunday last, and the other was, in which he gladly agreed with him, that the whole sum be invested in Exchequer Bonds until the close of the war. Mr. Stephens suggested that the interest on the Exchequer Bonds should be used for the improvement of the present premises of the Y.M.C.A., but at a meeting which the Directors of the institution had just held it was decided to let the interest accrue to the building fund. (Applause.)

Proceeding, the Governor said:—"Now that condition of investing the sum when realised in Exchequer Bonds during the currency of hostilities will, I hope, I sincerely hope, remove all objections which have been raised in the Press and elsewhere to the scheme, on the ground that we should not devote such a large sum of money to purposes not directly connected with the war. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I informed the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. just now of the terms of the communication made to me by Mr. Stephens, and with only two dissentient voices the Board of Directors decided that it was fit and proper, in the interests of the Colony as a whole, to go on with the scheme and not to drop it. (Applause.) We have \$70,000 subscribed to us by two most generous citizens, we have received over \$20,000, which brings our subscriptions up to \$90,000, and I am glad to say that I have received a guarantee from two donors, two guarantors rather, whose names will not appear, as they desire to remain anonymous, in the sum of \$35,000—(applause)—if the subscriptions should fall short of the desired \$140,000. Now, gentlemen, I feel myself to be in a very proud position. Twelve years ago I founded the Y.M.C.A. in this Colony, and I believe, gentlemen, that I have never done a better day's work in my life for the Colony. I have striven time and again to put that institution on a permanent basis by getting an offering of a free building, without which, having no bar to make profits out of, we cannot be expected to run a large institution as a financial success. I have failed up to to-day. Now, I suppose, men's hearts are less selfishly inclined than they were prior to the outbreak of war, and I have been most fortunate in having promises to give the sum of \$105,000 out of the \$140,000 which we calculate would be necessary to this institution. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me that I and the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. would be great fools if we were to allow that splendid offer to pass. (Applause.) There has been a great deal written in the Press, and of a somewhat venomous nature—(hear, hear)—concerning this Y.M.C.A. I am at a loss to understand the want of propriety in some of the language used, but we will pass all that. I am so accustomed to having mud thrown at my name ever since the war began that I do not mind a little more of it. None of it sticks. Now people

have asked, "What is the Y.M.C.A.?" and I would just like to read over a memorandum I have had written in order that the public should be enlightened. This is as follows:—

The world-wide organisation known as the Y.M.C.A. is an Association of young men, founded on a Christian basis. It is not, as some seem to suppose, a Y.M.C.A. in the sense of being restricted to professedly Christian men only. Its membership is open to men generally, irrespective of religious belief. It is non-sectarian and interdenominational, in no sense in opposition to existing Churches but freely co-operating with all.

The members of any Association may organise within it clubs, societies, including Bible classes, etc., for their self-improvement, but participation in these organisations is quite voluntary. No attempt is made to "crash religion down any man's throat." The local Y.M.C.A., like every other Branch, is entirely self-governing. Its control is in the hands of a Board of Directors of fifteen men, elected for three years, five retiring each year. The Directors are elected at the annual meeting, nominations having been made at least one week in advance by Directors or other members. The Directors elect their own officers, President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. The Directors engage a General or Executive Secretary to carry out their policies. To assist in finding a suitable Secretary they may ask the co-operation or recommendation of the Y.M.C.A. leaders at Home or elsewhere. The Board of Directors alone has power to inaugurate any new policy or authorize the expenditure of money, but the details may be entrusted to sub-committees appointed by and responsible to the Board. The local Board has several sub-committees, one of which is the Membership or Ballotting Committee. Every applicant must be proposed by a member or the Secretary. Applicants must be approved by the Membership Committee. The Board of Directors may veto the action of any committee. The advantage of the Y.M.C.A. are:—

1.—The Y.M.C.A. is now organised in every important city in the Empire. It has a tradition behind it—a settled policy. Unlike a merely local club, it is not isolated or experimental. It is a proved and long-standing organisation whose aims are fixed and whose methods are the result of experience.

2.—The Y.M.C.A. being as wide as the Empire, the local Association has a large field upon which to draw for trained leadership.

3.—The stimulus of a large movement ensures continuity.

4.—The Y.M.C.A. has a positive policy. It not only provides a place where members may resort after business hours, but it stimulates them to promote and take part in activities which conduce to all-round development.

5.—The Association aims to promote clean, wholesome living and the development of character. This is equally valuable to the young man, his employer and the whole community.

6.—The Association sets up the unselfish ideal. Members are encouraged to join for what they can put into the common life as well as for what they can get out of it.

7.—The usefulness of the Association extends beyond its membership, and this is directly attributable to the institution having the name it has in other places. To give an example, every year the Secretary receives from other parts of the Empire many letters giving names of men coming to Hongkong and dates of arrivals. These letters in some cases come from friends, sometimes from parents or other relatives, sometimes from Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, all of whom are acquainted with their local Y.M.C.A. and expect a similar Branch to be found in Hongkong. These men are met on arrival and assisted in getting settled. In some cases they become members of the Y.M.C.A. and in others not, but the Association has rendered an important service to all alike.

8.—Members of the Y.M.C.A. when travelling have the privileges of all Associations *en route*, an advantage which many former Hongkong members have experienced when on leave at Home or in the Dominions. Several Hongkong members have derived great advantage from this privilege.

When he went down to Fiji to take charge of that Colony and landed at Brisbane he was received by a member of the Y.M.C.A. who introduced himself, and he was taken to a well-appointed club filled by a keen-looking lot of earnest men, and the Club was of great assistance to him in transacting the business he had to do while in that city. The same courtesy was extended to him in Sydney, and, not being a member of any of the big clubs, he found it to be a great help and benefit.

The broad aims and possibilities of the Y.M.C.A. have been strikingly illustrated in the course of the present war. Huts have been opened in every training camp at home and in every theatre of war, even in Mesopotamia and East Africa. The value of this work has been universally acknowledged, especially by the military authorities. This cannot but increase the opportunities of usefulness of the Association for young men in every part of the Empire after the war wherever a Branch is maintained with proper equipment.

His Excellency commented upon some of the passages in the memorandum. He said that under the Y.M.C.A. organisation it was only necessary for the Board of Directors to be Christians. Any other members could be of any religion they like. It had also been asked whether Germans would be allowed to join the Y.M.C.A. after the war. If he read them the names of the Directors, and reminded them of the constitution of the Committee, he did not think there would be any more chance of an alien enemy, after the war, joining the Y.M.C.A. than there would be of them joining the Hongkong Club. After reading the names of the Directors His Excellency remarked that he thought that any Club must be proud, if he excepted himself, of a body of Directors constituted by men of those names.

"That is a short synopsis," added the Governor, "of the organisation and the control of the Y.M.C.A., and I think you will agree with me that it is an organisation which is possible of great good in this Colony. I am somewhat surprised at it not having met with more support in the past, and its not being more supported by the businessmen of the Colony, because I firmly believe that the loss of money during the last twenty years by business firms owing to men who have been dismissed after having fallen into loose habits on arrival here, would have built the Y.M.C.A. twice over. Now, gentlemen, if you decide to go on with this scheme, the expenditure of the money will be deferred until the close of the war."

The Governor went on to say that it had very pertinently been put to him by his friend Mr. Holyoak that the Government, too, had an interest in the scheme, for they had a very large number of employees who had not the means to join the Hongkong Club. That was a point of view which had not occurred to him, and if and when the official members of the Legislative Council of that Colony expressed the desire that the Government should interest themselves in that building they hoped to see erected in the future, by granting a free or cheap site, then all he could say was that if he were here, and he expected he should be, he would have great pleasure in making such a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Applause.) That, of course, would enable one to go in for an even bigger scheme than the comparatively small scheme which they decided upon, when it was realised what money could be obtained. "Now, gentlemen, I commend the scheme to your judgment," proceeded the Governor. "It has been endorsed by the Board of Directors whose names I have mentioned to you, and I think that ought to carry weight. I do not think that the comparatively small sum which remains to be raised will prejudice any war relief or any Imperial fund in the slightest degree. It has been said that Hongkong has not quite done her duty in the matter of subscriptions to the war funds, and the name of the Colony has been associated with the Federated Malay States, which has presented a battleship. I would like to remind you and people outside this room that the Federated Malay States have to pay no military contributions whatever, and we are going to pay this year in military contributions at least \$2,300,000, and we are going to pay for our German prisoners down in Australia, for our Volunteers, censors, and in various other directions, at least another three lakhs. We have contributed \$31,000 to the Prince of Wales fund, and the War Relief fund at the present moment stands well up to \$10,000, and is still growing, and what the contributions are from individuals who like to do good by stealth and never advertise their names in the columns of the Press is an unknown quantity. I know of men in this room who have given very large sums of money to the various war charities, and their names have never appeared in the columns of any newspaper in Hongkong. I have known men to have sold their foreign securities and converted them into Exchequer Bonds. That is about the best thing that a Britisher can do. Over \$20,000 has been invested by comparatively small investors in the war loans and in Exchequer Bonds, while the large institutions have invested very largely indeed in these securities. The investments of Hongkong residents in these securities would have been even larger had it not been for the F.M.S. 6 per cent. loan and the Russian 5½ per cent. loan. Large sum of money have been invested in both these loans by residents in this Colony. Let some of the croakers who croak at this scheme go and do likewise. (Applause.) I have been told that if this building is erected it will be a monument of shame. I would like to remind the gentleman who made that remark that he and other influential members of the social clubs in the Colony had better see to it that the useless, senseless and absolutely unproductive expenditure within the walls of those clubs does not deprive them of the right to be regarded as temples of patriotism. (Applause.) I will now put it to the meeting whether or not this scheme should be gone on with and whether those gentlemen who have so unselfishly devoted their time to raising subscriptions shall continue their labours. All those in favour of going on with the scheme kindly hold up their hands."

All present voted, and the Governor remarked:—"Carried unanimously without a dissentient voice. We will go on then. (Applause.)"

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE Y.M.C.A.**

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The letters of "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer" were evidently prompted by Beelzebub, and show not only ignorance and disbelief but lack of honesty. The former will not even give God His due, and the latter in his pride would fight without the aid of the Almighty.

Sir, we miserable pigmies can do nothing without His help, and we must therefore first see that His behests are carried out before we can hope to secure and merit His benevolent assistance in this mighty struggle against the Anti-Christ.

Let us bear in mind these holy words of our Saviour, viz., "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." (St. Mark, 12 Ch. 30/31).

And for love of Him permit the Y.M.C.A. scheme to proceed. This initial tribute to the Lord will not make us any the poorer, but soften our hearts and tune us for even greater efforts on behalf of our beloved country than if we ignored our Creator altogether.

In conclusion, I would recommend "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer" to study their Bible more assiduously and refrain from disparaging the good name of sincere Christians in the eyes of infidels by writing sacrilegiously to the papers under the pseudonym of "Believers."—Yours, etc.,

P.S.—Some of your readers who oppose the Y.M.C.A. scheme are apparently under the impression that it will become a sort of Junior Club, where gambling and "boozing" and other vices may be indulged in freely. On the contrary, it should be widely advertised that all Y.M.C.A. establishments are run on strictly teetotal lines, and that the Hongkong branch will be no exception to this rule. Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Others besides myself felt that an omission was made at yesterday's meeting of the provisional Y.M.C.A. Committee, probably because it closed somewhat abruptly. The meeting broke up without a word of thanks to H.E. the Governor for his exertions, or appreciation of the success which has attended them. I feel sure, however, that there was general agreement that his conduct of the matter deserves grateful recognition, especially in view of the strange and disconcerting difficulties which arose and which could not possibly have been foreseen.

Thanks, of course, are due to others also, and as one who is not and never has been a Y.M.C.A. member, though serving the Association on opportunity, I may perhaps take the liberty of congratulating the directors and those who have backed them; not least the two anonymous guarantors. But it is remarkable that the Governor of a Colony, at a time when enough responsibilities already must rest upon his shoulders, should charge himself with this work of supererogation.

I venture to believe his action will be admirably remembered in time to come, and that had not the scheme been rather unexpectedly laid before the public it would have been less hesitatingly received at the outset. People don't like to feel they are being rushed; still, they can appreciate the zeal of those who get things done.—Yours, etc.,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE.
Hongkong, June 13th, 1916.

THE QUESTION OF SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I was writing you to say that the Rev. Copley Moyle, in his letter, apparently takes cognizance of the science of chemistry only (which, of course, is the science dealing with matter), to the exclusion of all others, and that the cases he cites, i.e., the emotions produced by a beautiful picture or a mother's love, have causes and laws that are established to a greater or lesser extent by the science of psychology. I see, however, that a correspondent, in this morning's issue, under the pseudonym of "Scientific Proof," deliberately lays himself out to insult your previous correspondent by publicly holding that gentleman's views up to ridicule in the opening paragraph of his letter.

I consider, Mr. Editor, that such methods are not only foreign to the precepts of good breeding, but absolutely disastrous to all logical discussion. Every man has a right to his own opinion and to his mind, the claims and counter-claims of spiritualists and materialists are secondary to the moral philosophy that is required to adjust and guide our social relations on this earth. We should realise above all that we are each of us intensely human and liable to error both of act and judgment; that kindly feeling and tolerance towards our neighbour's views are of first importance, especially at the present time, when we should be willing to all join hands in the common cause of doing what we can to help to win the war.—Yours faithfully,
PLEBIS.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1916.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FAISHAN. | 6 p.m. KINSHAN.

THURSDAY, 15th JUNE, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAM. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 6 p.m. FAISHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 1,300. | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,351.
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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf; weekdays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th JUNE, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

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S.S. RAIRAM, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 588 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or visit other ports by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior cabins and commodious and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.
Sailing Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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NOTICE.

MR. E. S. LEEDS, of Newchwang and Mukden, draws our attention to the fact that the entry appearing under the Firm which bears his name in the current issue of the "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC." is entirely incorrect. We sincerely regret the mistake and any annoyance it may have caused.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co. [796]

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, HONGKONG
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Liquidators.
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [797]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Inmate of the house No. 31, Mosque Junction is exceedingly thankful to her friends, neighbours and some Portuguese members of the Police Reserve for their prompt and splendid services rendered her on the occasion of the collapsing of the above house. Her thanks are also extended to the Police who arrived on the scene with the ambulance.
[798]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Popular.

ORGAN RECITAL

THURSDAY,

JUNE 15TH,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Vocalist: Miss WILKES.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [793]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have This Day established ourselves as Import-Export Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of **KITTING & Co.** (裕記洋行) at No. 16, Des Vaux Road, Central.
U. KITTING, U. TOTTING.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [784]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, at St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [767]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road, Liquidators.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [758]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [785]

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BRITISHER seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [748]

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters, thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
Apply—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741]

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No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 65, PEAK.
CRAIGMIN EAST, 100, THE PEAK.
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"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let.
Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
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LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
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[785]

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[783]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[780]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[773]

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

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OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [572]

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
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WILKINSON & GIBST. [691]

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OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
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NO. 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMBERS, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
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DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

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OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
GODOWN at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

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FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
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THE CITY SECRETARY,
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[788]



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Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. 77

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[611]

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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "NAGOYA," due in London on the 2nd Aug., 1916.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1916. 1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK.
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It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.
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Hongkong, 6th June, 1916.

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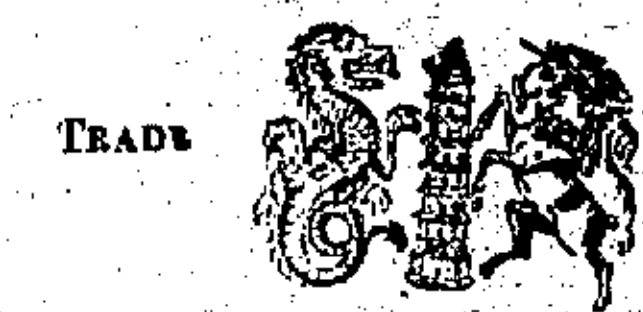
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SPLITS 60 CTS. " "



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DEATH.

D'ALMEIDA—At 3, Mosque Street, on 10th June, **JOAQUIM BALBINO D'ALMEIDA**, aged 73 years. (Shanghai and Macao papers please copy.) [795]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1916.

A COMPROMISE.

The Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. met yesterday to consider the position with regard to the appeal for funds with which to erect a building for the Association in Hongkong. Such a meeting was an imperative necessity, for our correspondence columns during the past few days had shown that a section of the public opposed the scheme root and branch, whilst others whose sympathetic support might have been relied upon in normal times, looked with disfavour upon a campaign which, in their view, would divert much needed money from the war funds. It was impossible in the circumstances that the appeal, in its original form, should be persisted in. Even if H.E. the Governor, by those subtle arts of persuasion of which he is a master, had succeeded in raising the required sum, he would have been acting directly contrary to the spirit of the times, and the personal triumph achieved would have been as Dead Sea fruit in the knowledge that the amenities of local life had been placed before Imperial necessities. It cannot be too often reiterated that the storm of protest raised against the appeal had its origin, not in opposition to the Y.M.C.A., but in the almost universal recognition that the time chosen for launching the appeal was inopportune and that the project savoured too much of selfishness and indifference to greater and more pressing needs. For this reason the compromise decided upon by the Y.M.C.A. Finance Committee will be generally approved. The course suggested by Mr. STEPHENS has been adopted. "Let Exchequer Bonds be purchased now," he said in the interview with him which we published on Saturday, "and after the war these could be realised and the money devoted to the Y.M.C.A."

There will, we know, be many who would have been better pleased if the scheme had been abandoned for the present, and the whole of our available resources concentrated upon objects connected with the war. That represents the ideal, but in public controversies it is very rare for either side to obtain all that it wants; each has to be content with a compromise. Although there is a stipulation attaching to Mr. STEPHENS' donation of \$35,000 that the whole of the amount required shall be raised within a month little fear need be entertained that it will not be forthcoming, especially in view of the fact that H.E. the Governor has received a promise from two guarantors to make good any deficiency to the extent of \$35,000. Is it too much to hope that these guarantors may see their way to give the money, so that, with a balance of only \$15,000 to collect we may be in a position speedily to make an effort on behalf of those patriotic causes, many in number, which are crying out for assistance?

There is one part of His Excellency's speech upon which we feel obliged to comment: "I am so accustomed to having mud thrown at me since the war began that I do not mind a little more of it." Such a remark, read in its context, may appear to suggest that pointed reference was being made to the correspondence which has appeared in our columns recently. We yield to no one in our respect for the position held by His Excellency, and we should never allow ourselves to be the instrument by which any slur might be cast upon the high office to which he has been appointed or any reflection made upon the motives which inspire his actions. We do not hold the view, however, that any action taken by His Excellency, or any opinion expressed by him, ought to be regarded as sacrosanct, nor do we see any reason why the recent controversy over a question of public concern, in which a vital principle was at stake, should be given a personal application. Free and unfettered criticism is essential to good government, and we frankly confess our pride and pleasure in the knowledge that the publicity we have been able to give to local opinion on the Y.M.C.A. appeal has led to a broader and better view being taken of our present-day responsibilities as loyal subjects of the British Empire. In this connection we would draw attention to an extract from the speech recently delivered by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, for whom Sir HENRY MAY has expressed his sincere admiration. Replying to allegations of disloyalty to the Prime Minister, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said:—"Freedom of speech is essential everywhere, but there is one place where it is vital, and that is in the Council Chamber. The councillor who professes to agree with everything that falls from his leader has betrayed him. . . . You want a variety of opinions expressed, and the height of wisdom is in knowing, not what counsel to give but which counsel to take. Many men many minds, and if there are not many minds you may depend upon it there are not very many men. They are not men, they are automatons, and what I want to know is this—whether the nation in a great war wants counsellors or mere penny-in-the-slot machines."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10.30 a.m.

The P. & O. outward mail str. *Malwa*, with the London mails of the 1st inst., arrived at Port Said on Saturday, the 10th inst.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Kashgar*, with the Hongkong mails of the 5th inst., arrived at Marseilles on the 8th inst.

The Gunner Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Warrior* was Lieut. R. Mends who was on the China Station on the *Flora* for nearly three years.

A final dividend of 14 per cent. (making 20 per cent. for the year) was declared at the sixth annual general meeting of the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week.

There will be a Memorial Service at St. John's Cathedral to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. for Lord Kitchener and for the others who lost their lives on H.M.S. *Hampshire* and also for those who were killed in the naval battle off Jutland. H.E. the Governor hopes to attend and also the General Officer Commanding and his Staff.

The master of a junk has reported to the police that whilst passing Leung Shun Wan Bay the boat capsized, and the 14 occupants were thrown into the water. Although everything was done, seven persons were drowned.

Mr. N. J. Stabb informs the Boy Scouts that he has received from Mr. Fred Leyte, of Amoy, a cheque for \$30.00 for the Boy Scouts' collection for the Belgian Children's and Blind Soldiers' Relief Funds. This brings the fund up to \$650.62.

Telephonic communication between Hongkong and Kowloon was interrupted on Monday afternoon owing to damage to an underground cable by coolies excavating at East Point. Every effort is being made to make good the damage as early as possible.

During the week ending June 10th, two fatal Chinese cases of plague were reported. In the same period there was a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, five Chinese cases of enteric fever, three of which proved fatal, and ten Chinese cases of small-pox, nine of which proved fatal.

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United States Court for China, a large subscription banquet for Americans and their invited guests will be given at the Astor House, Shanghai, on June 30th. A noteworthy innovation is that ladies may be invited.

A meeting of the War Charities General Committee will be held in the Council Chamber on Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., to consider the establishment in Bryanston Square, London, and the upkeep by the Colony of a Hospital for officers and men of the Royal Flying Corps.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. Goldring minuted:—Are the figures of the mortality returns of the Naval and Military forces in the Colony available? They would be interesting. The President replied—The figures are not available at present. Lieut. Colonel Crisp remarked that such returns could be got but not the figures showing the strength of the forces here. The President said that in view of the fact that Mr. Goldring was not present the matter need not be further gone into.

The proceeds at the popular organ recital which is to be given at St. John's Cathedral on Thursday evening by Mr. Denman Fuller will be devoted to the fund being raised locally, under the auspices of the Navy League, for the purpose of adding a Naval Wing to the "Star and Garter" Hospital at Richmond for those broke in the war. Remembering the security that we enjoy, thanks to the gallantry of our sailors, residents of the Colony will, no doubt, be eager to seize this opportunity of evincing their gratitude. The soloist will be Miss Wilkes, who makes her last appearance in the Colony.

The *Nitaka Maru*, which bears the important Japanese Tourist Party, composed of leading men in professional and commercial circles in Japan, is expected to arrive to-day. The leaders of the party are Baron H. Shimazu (a member of the House of Peers), Dr. I. Nitobe (Professor at the Tokyo Imperial University), and Dr. T. Takagi (Director of the Bureau of Science, Government of Formosa). They will be received by the members of the local Reception Committee, and will be escorted to the Peak in the morning. Tiffin will be taken at the Peak Hotel, and after motor driving in the afternoon they will be entertained by the President of the Nippon Club. In the evening they will leave for Canton.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

7 p.m., June 10th.—Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

1 p.m., June 12th.—Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea, developing.

5 p.m., June 13th.—Typhoon in about 113 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S GREAT ADVANCE.

MORE PRISONERS AND MATERIAL CAPTURED.

FEARFUL FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

JELlicoe's STIRRING MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN ARMIES SEPARATED.

LONDON, June 13th.

All the despatches increase the significance of the advance of the Russians. There is reason to believe that they have succeeded in separating the Austrian and German armies, and are now so closely threatening Czernowitz that the Austrians are hastily retreating, blowing up bridges and supplies, numerous explosions being heard. The Russians are attacking an important bridge-head at Zaleshyki, forty miles north-northwest of Czernowitz.

EXPERTS' OPINIONS.

Military experts while dwelling on the marvellous success of the magnificent Russian effort, deprecate excessive anticipations pending further developments. It is noteworthy that General Hindenburg has begun to move north, for which he has long prepared, though it is believed that his forces were considerably depleted for Verdun, while German naval losses will militate against a great combined attack by land and sea which it is believed has been planned.

FURIOUS ENEMY ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS NOW MEETING A DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

A communiqué confirms the previous news and adds that the prisoners now total 114,700. At Gliadki, northward of Tarnopol, there were six furious attacks by the enemy all of which were repulsed. Northward of Buczacz, the Austrians, assisted by German reinforcements, put up a desperate resistance and forced the Russians to give a little ground. Desperate fighting continues.

A feature of the communiqué is the German attempts to create a diversion by offensives in the Riga, Jacobstadt, Lake Wrisviaty and Krevo regions. They were everywhere speedily repulsed, except at Kochany, south of Krevo, where the enemy penetrated a wood, afterwards being driven out of the greater part.

THE DEFENCES OF LUTZK.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

A correspondent at the front describes the defences of Lutzk as being the last word in military science. The town was surrounded by nineteen rows of entanglements. The order to attack was given on Wednesday at dawn, and the issue hung in the balance till noon, when the Russians caused a breach in the enemy's positions near the village of Podgany.

AN AGED RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

General Letichinsky, who is in command in Bukovina, is sixty years of age and nearly all his military experience has been with the Siberians. He served with distinction in the Japanese war.

RUSSIANS APPROACHING CZERNOWITZ.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

An official announcement states that the Russians have approached the suburbs of Czernowitz.

A HUGE ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

A Vienna message says that General Brusiloff has an army of a million and a half men.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

The Russians have captured the village of Demidovka, which is twenty seven miles south of Lutsk and twenty miles westward of Dubno. The Russians here are occupying the so-called Dubno Gardens, which are really forests forming a natural fortress surrounded by marshes.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSIVE ENEMY ATTACKS.

REPULSED BY INFANTRY FIRE.

PARIS, June 13th.

A communiqué states:—After strong artillery preparations the enemy throughout the day delivered successive attacks with great forces against our positions north of Thiaumont. Our curtain of infantry fire everywhere repulsed the enemy, who suffered the heaviest losses. The bombardment has extended along the whole region west and south of Fort de Vaux. An artillery duel has occurred in the region north of Chattan Court, but there has been no infantry action.

FEARFUL FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

PARIS, June 13th.

A semi-official communiqué states that yesterday's fighting at Verdun was hellish. There were desperate day-long attacks by 30,000 Germans at Thiaumont which merely resulted in the enemy forces being placed hors de combat for a considerable time.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been no infantry action to-day. The operations have been confined to artillery and mining work. There has been a heavy mutual bombardment between Hill 60 and Hoge. We heavily and effectively bombarded hostile works south of Loos.

CANADIANS' INITIATIVE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France pays a tribute to the extraordinary initiative of the Canadians at Ypres where their counter-attacks never paused for lack of leadership. The German losses are very high. By taking the offensive they are really playing our game.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR YPRES OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

It is reported that the Germans are concentrating troops and material at various places in Belgium for an offensive at Ypres.

COMPLETE REPULSE OF GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, June 12th.

A communiqué records the complete repulse of a German attack west of Fort de Vaux.

FRENCH CALMLY WAITING.

PARIS, June 13th.

The following semi-official statement has been issued:—We are waiting calmly till the enemy is irremediably exhausted before decisively counter-attacking.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JELlicoe's MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

GALLANT TRADITIONS WORTHILY UPHELD.

LONDON, June 12th.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in a message to the Fleet, expresses his very high appreciation of the manner in which the ships were fought in the recent naval fight. "Full information is not yet available, but sufficient is already known to enable me to state definitely that the glorious traditions which have been handed down to us by generations of gallant seamen have been most worthily upheld."

"Highly unfavourable weather conditions robbed the Fleet of complete victory. It was expected by all ranks that our losses would be heavy, and we shall miss many of our most gallant comrades, but although it is most difficult to obtain accurate information as to the enemy's losses, they were certainly not less than our own. Sufficient information has been received to enable me to say that with confidence."

"I hope to give the Fleet fuller information in regard to that shortly, but I did not wish to delay the expression of my keen appreciation of the work of the Fleet and my confidence in further complete victory. The wonderful spirit and fortitude of the wounded has filled me with the greatest admiration. I am prouder than ever to have the honour of commanding a Fleet manned by such officers and men."

MORE STEAMERS SUB-MARINED.

LONDON, June 13th.

The following vessels have been sunk:—The steamer *Enyia* (Swedish), mined in the Baltic, one of the crew being killed and four drowned; the steamer *Dore* (Norwegian), fifteen of the crew of which were saved.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, June 13th.

An unique tribute is paid by the Admiralty to the patriotism of Admirals Sir George Egerton, Sir Frederick Inglefield and Sir A. M. Farquhar who retired voluntarily in order to allow of the promotion of the younger officers, Vice-Admirals Sir F. Tower Hamilton, Sir Cecil Burney and Sir A. E. Bethell who have been promoted Admirals.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOSTILITIES IN EGYPT.

LONDON, June 13th.

An official announcement regarding Egypt states that on Sunday hostile aeroplanes bombed Kantara and attacked Romani with machine-gun fire. Our aircraft drove off the enemy. There were a few casualties at Kantara but none at Romani. There have been successful patrol skirmishes on the eastern border of the Katia district.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIAN POSITIONS BOMBED.

SALONIKA, June 13th.

French aeroplanes have bombed Fort Rupel and other Bulgarian positions. Bulgarians are deserting daily.

BULGARIANS BUSY.

BUKHAREST, June 13th.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister has suddenly left, it is stated on leave. Belated telegrams from Bukharest speak of great excitement throughout Rumania. The Bulgarians have closed their frontier, and it is suspected that this has been done in order to conceal the movement of troops. The Bulgarians are hurriedly fortifying the Dobrudja front.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

DESPITE VIOLENT OPPOSITION.

ROME, June 12th.

A communiqué shows that the Italians have progressed at Vallarsa despite violent artillery opposition and snow-torms; also south-west of Asiago in the direction of Monte Cengio, and in the Sugana Valley. Two enemy counter-attacks in the Fornaliti and Campiglia regions were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MISSION.

LONDON, June 12th.

Speaking at the Nationalist Conference, Mr. Redmond said all parties wished Mr. Lloyd George success in his mission. He emphasised the point that there had been no conference between the Irish parties, neither had they made any proposals to the Government. Mr. Lloyd George had formulated plans on his own responsibility.

The Ulster Unionist Council meets at Belfast to-day, and it is practically certain that it will accept Mr. Lloyd George's scheme.

LONDON, June 12th.

The Ulster Unionist Council has authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of the six counties.

ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

WILL MAKE SHARE IN WAR MORE EFFECTIVE.

ROME, June 13th.

All parties emphasise that the political crisis is solely due to a desire to render Italy's participation in the war more effective and her union with the Allies closer in all fields.

The latest prospects indicate the formation of a very strong Coalition Cabinet composed of all the most prominent Statesmen.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

LONDON, June 13th.

Sir George Agnew, Chief Industrial Commissioner, has granted a five per cent advance in wages to the cotton spinners.

The cotton spinners are disappointed with the award, but say that they will abide by it till February, when the whole question may be re-opened.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 12th.

The Earl of Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law and the Hon. Mr. Hughes have arrived here for the economic conference.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

JAPANESE TROOPS LEAVE FOR TIENTSIN.

TOKYO, June 13th.

A Tokyo message states that a battalion of infantry is leaving for Tientsin. It is officially stated that the measure is due to the desire of foreigners for increased protection.

(HAYAS AGENCY.)

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE.

The French Chamber has passed a vote to adopt the Daylight Saving Bill. The hour will advance from the night of June 14th till October 1st.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

Admiral Richard, Commander in Chief of the French squadron for the Far East, has died.

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

France, England and Russia have informed Greece that they will take all measures resulting from the 1837-38 Treaties for preserving the unity and constitution of Kingdoms. The Franco-British Governments, moreover, have decided to take restrictive measures concerning maritime commerce of Greece to prevent the smuggling of coal.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

STRAIGHT FIGHT BETWEEN JUDGE HUGHES AND MR. WILSON.

LONDON, June 13th.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has not yet definitely promised to support Judge Hughes, the feeling is growing in America that the Presidential election will be a straight fight between Judge Hughes and President Wilson. The former is undoubtedly a very strong candidate, and is greatly respected for his uprightness and abhorrence of graft. Another despatch states that Judge Hughes is undoubtedly a strong candidate, but he is not the strongest.

MORE U. S. TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

American reinforcements have been despatched to Mexico in consequence of attacks on the American Consulates in north Mexico.

FORTHCOMING SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Asquith addresses his constituents at Lady Bank on the 14th. He is expected to deal with most important topics, including the war situation and Ireland.

OBITUARY.

REV. R. W. THOMPSON.

LONDON, June 13th.

The death is announced of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson, foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society from 1881 to 1914, and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1908.

[The deceased, who was born in Bellary, South India, had at various times visited the missions of the Society in India, China, South Africa, Madagascar, New Guinea and the South Seas. His publications included "The Life of Griffith John, Fifty Years in China."]

STORY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

AND A RICH UNCLE.

A somewhat remarkable story of alleged giving of promissory notes without any consideration was heard at the Supreme Court yesterday when Cheung To, a Chinese lady, claimed \$4,400 from Au Shui Tin, being the amount of money alleged to be due on two promissory notes dated June 9th, 1914.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. Haywood was for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Goldring, defended.

The statement of claim showed that the defendant purchased the plaintiff for \$400 in January 1912. Soon after this plaintiff alleged that defendant borrowed money from her to the extent mentioned in the claim, and that he gave two promissory notes for the amounts.

Mr. Alabaster said the defence was an alternative defence. First of all it was contended that there was no consideration for the notes; secondly, defendant said that if there were any consideration it was an immoral consideration; and, thirdly, that the whole thing had been squared up and settled. It was admitted that the notes were signed, but it was alleged that they were merely given to the plaintiff in the way of presents; not for any valid consideration.

Mr. Potter said the case was a peculiar one in some respects. The parties came together in January, 1912, and for years afterwards they lived together at various addresses. The plaintiff's case was that almost immediately she began to lend the defendant large sums of money. The first sum supposed to have been lent was \$1,500 in February, 1912, for which he gathered, there was no promissory note. The next large sum was in September, 1913, this being \$2,000. He (Mr. Potter) hoped to satisfy his Lordship that the plaintiff not only did not lend the money, but never possessed such sums. If she did, according to her own story she was charging no less than 24 per cent. per annum—\$2 per every \$100 every month. In addition to these sums, there were two cheques of \$400 and \$4,000, judgment for which had been obtained in the Summary Court. The whole of the sums said to have been lent, with the interest, would amount to between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Mr. Potter went on to say that they admitted giving the promissory notes, but they never received any consideration for them. His client had hardly a cent in the world and had never received any of the money, which was now being claimed. He had one asset, however, and that was a rich uncle. The rich uncle in this case was undoubtedly rich, for he was Mr. Au Tak, of whom his Lordship had probably heard, and it was that uncle, he contended, whom the plaintiff was trying to reach. But he did not think she would be successful, whatever the result.

The hearing was adjourned.

POLICE SERGEANT'S ASSAULT.

CHINESE EJECTED FROM HIS OWN THEATRE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Lance-Sergeant, MacDonald, of the Hongkong Police, was charged with committing an assault on a Chinese, the manager of the Tsun Fao Mo Tai Cinematograph Theatre, Praya East.

According to the story of the complainant, for whom Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared, he had occasion to stand up and speak to a friend in the theatre. They had conversed for a little time when the Sergeant, who was sitting near, struck him on the elbow with a stick he was carrying and told him to be quiet. The Sergeant was half awake, and half asleep, and smelt as if he had been drinking. Defendant caught hold of complainant's arm, propelled him out of the theatre, and kicked him on the knee. He then struck him twice on the face with his fists, and gave him a third blow on the nose, which felled him. He fell down near a bundle of timber, and was unconscious. The Sergeant picked him up and the parties went to the No. 2 Police Station.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, representing defendant, asked complainant if he had not sometimes committed an indiscretion when under the influence of drink.

Witness said he had a "little drop" sometimes, but not on this occasion. He denied that he was making a considerable noise. He did not say he could make as much noise as he cared, as he was the manager of the Theatre. He conversed with his friend in an ordinary tone, not loudly.

Mr. Jenkin—So the Sergeant put you out for no reason at all?—He said I was noisy.

You have "roughed" about a bit, I believe? You are a pretty strong man? You have travelled about California, have you not?—No, I have been to many places; India, Ceylon, and Manila.

In those various places have you not been in a "rough-and-tumble" in Chinatown?

His worship—You had better ask him in English, not in slang, as there are no equivalent terms.

Mr. Jenkin—I don't think "rough-and-tumble" is slang. I should have thought it was quite a proper phrase (Laughter).

Witness said he had not been in a fight. He denied that he had intended to pick up a piece of wood and strike the Sergeant. The wood on which he fell was composed of very long poles. He denied that he struck the Sergeant on the shoulder.

Complainant called his friend and an Indian watchman, whose evidence supported his story.

Inspector Sim, of the No. 2 Police Station, also gave evidence. He said that both complainant and the Sergeant were excited when they came into the station. They were both talking at once, and each wanted to charge the other. The Sergeant was quite sober when he went on theatre duty, and he gave no signs of having been drinking. His face was somewhat flushed.

Mr. Shenton—I put it to you that his behaviour was such that you threatened to put him in the cells? You reprimanded him?—No, I did not reprimand him. I told him to be quiet, that is all, and said I would send him upstairs. The cause of that was that defendant wanted to put complainant on the charge-sheet. The latter's clothing was bespattered with blood, and his face was also bleeding. Complainant appeared to have been knocked about. Defendant's uniform was marked with blood-stained fingers. Complainant told me that he placed his hands on defendant's chest to keep him off.

Sergeant MacDonald, in the witness-box, said he spoke to complainant, who was not known to him as the manager of the theatre, in a friendly tone when he asked him to be quiet. Complainant jumped up, excitedly and rushed at him, saying "What are you? I am the manager of this place!" Witness ran him out, and when he got him out he pushed him away. He told him he could not carry on in that way, and then let him go. Complainant re-started rushing again, and witness warned him that if he didn't behave himself he would take him to the Station and charge him with disorderly conduct. He then appeared to search for a piece of wood, and then made another rush at witness, which he warned off by striking out.

His worship said he believed the facts were substantially as related by complainant and his witnesses, and he did not accept the account given by the Sergeant. It seemed to him that the assault was entirely unnecessary and without provocation, and he would find defendant



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See Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free. Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 32, Fenchurch Road, Shanghai, 222, 223, 224, and London, England.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11 P.M. No rain from 10 P.M. to 11 P.M. Pressure has decreased in all districts, moderately along the coast of China and slightly elsewhere. The depression has moved over the lower Yangtze Valley.

The typhoon appears to be moving westward; but this is not yet certain. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. to-day, 0.28 inches. Total since 1st January, 49.86 inches, against an average of 20.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Fast or variable wind, moderate to light; fine at first, rain later.
Formosa Channel	Light or variable winds.
South Coast of China between Canton and Hongkong	No rain.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No rain.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

14th June, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Nagasaki	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Yokohama	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Kobe	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Osaka	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Kyushu	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Shanghai	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Hangchow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Amoy	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Swatow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Shanghai	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Hangchow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Amoy	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Swatow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Shanghai	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Hangchow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Amoy	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Swatow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Shanghai	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Hangchow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Amoy	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of
Swatow	8 A.	29.63	80	94	SE	1	of

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Paris to London 6 A. 29.49 80. N 20. 20.00 N. Long. 115.25 E.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloomy, a hail, a lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, rain, snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

URGENT PROBLEMS IN PORTUGAL.

NATURALIZED GERMAN SPIES.

In the statement which *The Times* published on 31st April, the President of the Republic emphatically defined the policy of Portugal as one of military and commercial solidarity with England. In further conversations with President Machado and the Prime Minister, Senhor Antonio de Almeida, I was given to understand that no domestic differences should arise, could or would be permitted to interfere with the broad line of policy which, but for a now politically powerless Germanophile minority, was a most reflection of the national feeling. The general political situation, as regards the Allies may therefore be considered satisfactory, and such is the view entertained in the Allied Chambers.

But there are thorny questions yet to be dealt with, some of them purely commercial but of high importance. The others arise directly out of the war. The first is the treatment to be accorded to Germans who have become naturalized Portuguese subjects. This is a matter which calls for prompt attention. English residents here know these people to be spies, and the Portuguese Government agents have many proofs of the fact. There are admittedly some difficulties in the way of dealing with these people effectively. Most have married into Portuguese families, by whom it is not realized that, by becoming a naturalized citizen of the Republic a German does not cease to be a subject of a despotic Empire. There are large numbers of naturalized Germans in Portugal, some of them occupying important positions in commerce, though the leading men in the commercial world have crossed into Spain. Their presence is particularly dangerous on the coast, and there they are most in evidence. No doubt the authorities, naval, military, and police, will do their best, but it is felt that the only safe course is to make it impossible for these hybrids to cause trouble. There are plenty of them in Lisbon, some in the hotels, and they honour French and English visitors with quite special attention.

COMMERCIAL PENETRATION.

In the conversation with the President referred to above special reference was made by his Excellency to the German-Portuguese Treaty of Commerce of 1909. This conferred great advantages on our rivals, and British business in trade matters did the rest. We lost our traditional commercial ascendancy almost from the start, and we shall indeed have to fight hard to regain it; not only against Germans, but neutrals who have come into the field since the outbreak of the war.

Under the Treaty, Germany has, through her representatives here, acquired immense interests in all sorts of business undertakings—electric lighting, shipping, machinery, contracts for railways, and banking, the whole of the operations being supported at every step by the Berlin Government. Through the German Diplomatic and Consular representatives throughout the country, the question at once arises, What is to be done with this immense property while the two countries are at war? There does not appear to be in Portugal any machinery such as is employed in England by the Public Trustee. If the best protection is to be given to both Portuguese and British interests, prompt action on the part of the Portuguese Government should be forthcoming. The Germans and their friends are profiting every hour from their comparative immunity.

There is no Trading with the Enemy Act here as in France and England. The next for it is urgent and apparent. It is also suggested that means should be provided for dealing with debts due to or from enemy subjects or black-listed persons. These are obviously matters for the attention of the Portuguese Government, though the last suggestion so far as British subjects are concerned, might be dealt with from home, through the British Minister in Lisbon, Sir Lionel Carnegie, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of Portuguese and English alike. The Government of the Republic is not likely to move in any of these matters without consulting our own. May it be said in no carping spirit that it is prompt action that is needed? The new Commercial Treaty between England and Portugal has been long up since 12th August, 1914, nearly two years, during which period both English and Portuguese trade have suffered grievously on account of the delay.

German newspapers say that the Agricultural Minister has ordered that crows, starlings, sparrows, and also roe deer and goats shall be killed and sold as food.

"THE NEW KIND OF HEADMASTER."

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

There are many things which the nation is learning in this war, in its anxious vigil for victory. It is beginning to ask itself more whether its system of education is quite what is needed for the time. We printed a few days ago a letter suggesting that the governors of Eton should appoint, in succession to Dr. Lytton, a more modern kind of headmaster. The correspondence which has followed on this suggestion shows how the wind is blowing—though one or two of our readers evidently regard it as a very astonishing proposal.

There is very much that is noble and beautiful in our public school traditions. Their monument is, in a sense, in the graves which cover Northern France, the beaches of the Dardanelles and the far-off plain of Mesopotamia. Of personal valour there has been no lack among the men they have given us. But we do, in some things that are not entirely evil, seem to be behind the enemy in inventiveness and resource. While we are lingering in the ancient paths, he is striking out new ways. We do today what he was doing some months ago. He does to-day what we shall do to-morrow.

School and headmaster must be, to some extent, responsible for this. How far it is the result of our system of education and how far of a social system—which in the past at all events regarded skill in games and "form" or the "hall-mark" as among the chief ends in life—is not clear. It is clear, however, that in our purely educational methods we have been too bookish and too literary. We have been too much inclined to look back and too unwilling to look forward. It would be interesting to know how many of our statesmen of the modern history of Europe.

Our public schools have given us our superb regimental officers, they have also provided the House of Commons with the class of mind that dominates it. They have produced a type which has many fine qualities but which also lives largely on formulas, seems even to ignore the importance of knowledge. When an attempt is made to create a British company for the manufacture of aniline dyes, the politicians see no need of any expert chemist in its management. When they deal with military or naval matters, it is an even chance that they reject the advice of the naval or military experts. A recent Home Secretary even confessed that he did not know what glycerine is made of, while the Germans were importing the raw material under his nose.

Clever talking, in fact, has come to be regarded as almost or quite as important as sound and vigorous action. Precisely the same defect appeared in the later Roman Empire when its education degenerated into a mere study of rhetoric and declamation. While all sudden and violent change in education is bad, it is just as bad that the machinery should be overhauled. The study of the classics is, of course, admirable in certain cases. But where boys leave a public school, as they unfortunately do not infrequently, barely to construe a Greek or Latin author with a "crib," totally ignorant of modern languages, and unable to write a letter in decent English, the results are not glorious. Not less serious is the lack of initiative and energy which is so often due to the systematic suppression of originality owing to a slavish worship of the "sealed copy." We are too standard in education in the same way as the American manufacturer standardises in the production of machinery.

More contact with reality, greater attention to science, increased study of languages, for example, Spanish (for business reasons), and Russian (which is just as good a mental gymnastic as Greek and which has a noble literature), and a better study of the conditions in which we live (or of modern history and geography) are among our necessities. The subjects, too, should not be taught pedantically.

But above all for the national greatness and strength there must be less insistence on "form" and a closer union between all classes. Other countries in the democratic conditions of their school have here an advantage over us. Fortunately this war is rapidly effacing class distinctions. Where men of all stations in life stand side by side they learn to know and understand and admire one another. The British officer is outspoken in his enthusiasm for his men. The men will never allow the leader who has generously and unselfishly shared their perils to be abused by agitators. "The Army is the nation," as never before in all our history, and because the nation is the Army we are at last being welded into a great and saving unity.

Headmasters—both of the present and of the immediate future—may well do some hard thinking about the new conditions of life in this country. We know what they say about parents—but after all they are leaders and teachers and not mere purveyors of "what the public wants."—*Daily Mail*.

APPEALS FOR AMERICAN MONEY.

It appears that, while the Germans are exploiting the economic resources of Russian Poland, elaborate devices are employed to obtain money from charitable sources in the United States. The *Kurier* has published recently a proclamation issued by the Austrian Military Governor of Lublin, stating the conditions upon which "direct communication with America is allowed to people who ask their relatives for money support." All letters have to be written on the following "model":—

We are in good health, but need money support. Please help us. We send the best greetings.

The only information that the writers are allowed to add is an announcement of deaths in the family. The letters have to be addressed to the Jewish Aid Society in New York which forwards them to the persons in America whose addresses are given.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

SKETCHES OF LEADERS.

Professor Bernard Parey, writes in the *Daily Telegraph*:—"The most interesting feature of this Duma session has been the simple harmony of men of different parties. This was the atmosphere when, as chance and work sent, they met in the Red Cross work of the front, and they have brought it back with them to the Duma. And when the Emperor came to the Duma, his whole visit, with every happy touch of detail, produced just the same feeling. In Russian politics this unity takes a very definite direction. It is not a contentment with things as they are; it is a unity that moves, like the Russian army itself; its goal is the winning of the war by the united forces of the whole country, and its steps are the home improvements which are necessary to this end. This is why the great majority of the Duma, consisting, characteristically enough, of all the six central parties, comes forward with definite questions which it puts to the head of the Government. There is not now the exposition of a united political programme, though in the background there is a unity in all the main political questions of the time; no point of details is taken up unless it bears directly on the winning of the war.

For instance, the claim for a smaller unit of local government, accepted in principle in the declaration of the Premier, has become a first necessity, because the local authorities are everywhere simply overwhelmed by the war work which has fallen on them—for the refugees, for army supply, for the regulation of agriculture, and so on. And the members who put forward this claim are themselves serving on the innumerable local and central committees which are working to produce the best system of war economy. All questions of detail are summed up in a general demand that the close union which exists between the Sovereign and his people should take form at every point in a close co-operation of Ministers with the Duma.

This is the great general wish, which will make its own way as the war work gets tackled. It is a position which an Englishman could hardly be expected to understand; yet here it is simple enough. A Prime Minister who had failed alone to deal with the necessity has been replaced. The new choice is not the choice of the Duma. What it asks for is work and co-operation; this the new Premier promises, and it remains that the promises should be translated into fact. It is round these questions, and only these, that the debate has ranged. Almost every notable spokesman of any group has taken part in it, and in general there has been, with a rich variety of expression, a very remarkable unanimity.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL PARTIES.

A survey from left to right of the House will be of interest in view of the approaching visit of the Duma to England. It must not be forgotten that the Duma is elected on a franchise which gives every advantage to wealth. For all that, the electors, direct or indirect, are the whole mass of the Russian people, whose best forces are now fighting the great cause for us on this front. The few Social Democrat members have a really clever and interesting spokesman in M. Chaidze. He takes all risks, and he is always doing propaganda work from the tribune, but he manages to be right on the point time after time. His party are not in the Progressive "Bloc," but it is clear that they wish well to it. The small Labour group, whose leader, M. Kerenky, is ill, is also outside the central "Bloc."

Of the "Bloc" itself, the Poles are in an exceptional position; they are more cut off from their constituents than members ever were, since the Alsatian and Lorraine Deputies entered their solemn protest against the cession of their country to Germany. The Poles, in the same way, have taken this opportunity of repeating that they stand with Russia through thick and thin. They ask that the new order designed for them should be ready for application, in measure, as Polish territory is recovered by the Allies; and, like the mother in Solomon's judgment, they ask that their country should be restored to them whole.

The Cadets (Radicals and strong Liberals) and the Progressists, who between them represent the bulk of the professional classes, have, by some curious vagaries, become more or less interchanged. That is to say, the Progressists are now the more critical of the two groups; but both are before all things patriotic, and their leading spokesman, M. Milyukoff, has never done better debating work than in his clever and reasonable speeches of this session.

The various groups of Octobrists (Moderate Liberal, with a good dose of enlightened Conservatism) represent the best of the country gentry and other propertied classes. Their spokesman, M. Shidlovsky, was the spokesman of the whole "Bloc," and his great speech could not have been more worthy of the occasion, for completeness, reticence, and plain speaking. There is a mass of administrative experience on the benches of the Octobrists. Another of their members, the President, M. Rodzianko, spoke for the whole House.

OUTSIDE THE "BLOC."

We now reach those parties which have profited most in the past by the restrictions of electoral law and by the support of the Government; and this is much the most interesting part of our subject. There are in the main three groups—The Progressive Nationalists (with something like Lord Randolph Churchill's Conservatism), who are inside the "Bloc"; the Nationalists (the Tory party, founded by M. Stoilypin), who sympathise with the "Bloc"; and the extreme Right (reactionaries), who are opposed to it. In all these three groups the country priests are strong. In the third there are hardly any men of consequence; the real Extreme Right are elsewhere, in higher places, and without active support from the whole House.

"NO HEROES WANTED."

A STORY OF GENERAL CADORNA.

According to a Berne message received by the *Wireless Press*, the Chief of the Italian General Staff, General Cadorna, has a strong objection to "showy" officers who risk their own lives and those of their men in acts of bravado which have no real military value.

"We have no use for heroes of romance," he says. When Pippino Garibaldi, who is noted for his reckless courage, sought a commission in the Italian Army, after having served in the earlier part of the war as a volunteer in France, he was recommended by D'Annunzio as "one of our bravest."

"That is bad," retorted General Cadorna tersely.

"He sings and laughs amid a hail of enemy explosives," continued D'Annunzio.

"Bad, bad," replied General Cadorna. "At the mere sight of him his men become seized with an enthusiasm that leads them to rush joyfully to death in an intoxication of holy ardour," proceeded D'Annunzio.

"Worse and worse," responded General Cadorna.

"What qualities, then, are required?" asked D'Annunzio.

"I am of the opinion," answered General Cadorna, "that he should be taught first of all not to get killed himself and not to expose his men without need. An officer who is worthy of his position does not fear death, but he does not despise life. He must be cool, methodical, and serious."

the administrative authorities this group would have a poor chance at the elections and none at all with the reading public.

To the Progressive nationalists belong Count V. Bobrinsky, an enthusiastic Anglophil, and M. Shulglin, one of the cleverest and ablest Conservatives in Russia. Both have worked hard at the front, and have been wounded. M. Shulglin's speech for this group was one of the surprises of the debate. We all expected something good, but we did not expect so complete, measured, and telling an indictment of Ministerial and administrative confusion.

The Government authorities (he said) have regarded the front as if it were a neighbouring State, and the diplomatic relations between these two different States have been extremely weak. At the time when the front was planning a transfer of millions of men the Council of Ministers was completely ignorant of the fact. I should say that the Prime Minister ought to spend three days a week with the Imperial Staff; otherwise he cannot understand what is going on. In making our plans we must, of course, throw away all our old systems as soon as they have proved unnecessary and useless, as they do in Germany. The Government should draw up a plan of action and bring it without delay before the Duma.

But even less expected was the speech of M. Purishkevitch. He and M. Markoff are the only two notable speakers of the Extreme Right, and they have sustained between them for many years a vigorous championship of all old-fashioned ideas. M. Markoff gave the rough blows. He is a big man, with a curly head not unsuggestive of Peter the Great and he has launched more exclusively personal abuse than any other member of the Duma. He was big and bullying, as usual, in this debate, accusing the Red Cross of speculation. He has remained petty and party in a great world crisis, as M. Milyukoff put it, "faithful only to himself."

AFTER THE WAR.

M. Purishkevitch is cast of another mould, a small man with quick movements, a keen and cutting mind, and a real flash of divination—the rapier rather than the bludgeon. I knew him at the beginning of his Parliamentary career; he was always interested by him and nearly always in disagreement with him, especially when his nervous energy threw off all scruples and all restraints. He went to the war at the start, and has worked like a hero, in frequent danger throughout. There is probably no more original and no better Red Cross-organisation than his.

From the front M. Purishkevitch sent a telegram to enter his name for the Duma's visit to England. He *renewed* what he thought of Germany, firm to join in the demand for a real reform of administration. It was a very remarkable speech. He spoke of the real life inside the Russian Empire, and how he had listened with close eyes to the repetition of old party clichés forming each of his chief opponent's in each time, he said that he recognized the debate of their contributions to which sooner "much of that holy truth of our State or later has got to renovate itself to say system. Whoever allowed his it was he that everything must stay; himself confound the war would find generation and damned both by his own men one looked by posterity.

Of the internal at the facts, at the court-martoon that these life of Russia, one under go on." He things cannot, possibly, and asked for called a spade a spade, and put the country deeds and not words stating a long period straight."

Prediction of reform, he said: "The situation of will be most is no point in hiding after the war; there the internal life of it. Of course, a tremendous reforms; Russia calls for a dark underground for the destruction of the growth of the forces that party, we are concerned only people; but not help us to victory. Do with what can instinct within the walls not quench this Duma, but let us with of the Imperial in the spirit of our army, one will suit Russia and our army will and for this thank us.

The quick picture of a House united lighted up and for victory. for reform

"IF WE FAIL NOW WE SHALL GO DOWN TO HELL."

MR. HUGHES ON THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed a large crowd at Llandudno recently.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Our business now is to win the war. If we don't win the war, you will be surprised how little the feuds among us will matter. Liberalism is a faith, not a feud, and what we are concerned about is the faith in liberty. When liberty is at stake we sink everything—convictions, disputes, disagreements, dissensions—everything is to be subordinated to re-establishing the supremacy of freedom throughout Europe and the world."

Mr. Hughes said: "We live in great times, and I pity the man or woman who cannot rise to them accordingly. Throughout this great Empire of ours we have seen men, sundered by ten thousand miles of ocean, rush to the standards of Empire as with one impulse. We have presented to the world a magnificent spectacle. Although we were unready, as indeed, must necessarily be the position of any peaceful people who desire really and honestly to pursue that path which is hewed out for civilized man and woman—although this war has found us unready, please God, we are gradually mastering those tremendous forces which lie within our grasp, and if we master them to the full and push them with ruthlessness of purpose, home into the very bowels of our enemy, we shall certainly conquer. (Cheers.)"

Remember that time not only fights with us but also with the enemy. There is no hope for the civilized world if her military machine stands unchallenged. We must destroy it utterly to win this war. We must do all that lies in our power, regarding everything else as a dream. Remember that time is the essence of the contract, and now is the time to seize the opportunity which is rushing past us; and if we fail now, surely as I live and as the Lord our Saviour lives, we shall go down to hell. We shall be discredited and dishonoured. Now is the appointed time which, being let slip, for ever will pass us by. This is the very pivot around which our whole circumstances turn, and it is because of this that I am delighted to find the people of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland gladly mustering to push everything on one side which stands between them and the achievement of their great purpose. (Cheers.)"

An address of welcome was presented to Mr. Hughes at Llandudno Town Hall. In his reply Mr. Hughes, who had a great reception, said this war really and truly meant everything in the world to us, and there was no man or woman who could stand aside, at any rate, safely and in honour. When the war was over and when we had emerged triumphant, as we surely would do if we did our duty, then he would say to those who had in this great struggle held aloof there would be a hell infinitely more poignant, infinitely more overwhelming, than any hell or any punishment that had yet come to any man or any woman in this country. (Cheers.)

THE TREASURES OF "KULTUR."

GERMAN HOPE FOR ITS FUTURE.

Curious speeches about the admission of foreign students to German universities were delivered last month in the Upper House of Bavaria. Dietrich Baron von Cramer-Klett, reporting the conclusions reached by a committee, said that in future they would probably cease to show "special" hospitality to foreigners and even charge them higher fees. He proceeded:—

But our position in the world is too great for us to desire, in a petty spirit of revenge, to withhold from other countries the treasures of our pre-eminent "Kultur"—deep though the shock has been to our national feelings. Our enemies have probably now realized the preponderance of our "Kultur," and do not doubt that in their hearts they appreciate this quite well. The pitiful and ridiculous attempt to tear down everything German, and the perpetual whistlings about our barbarism, show only too plainly how painfully most of our enemies feel to what extent we have surpassed them. When a gutter urchin abuses a better-dressed child in the street, this is not because he despises the other child's clothes, but because he envies them. So it is with our enemies; and it is regrettable to see how men of intellect and civilization take part in these pitiful operations.

The world is on the eve of immense revolutions, and I believe that one of the most important questions is whether the nations that are awakening shall be penetrated by German or by English "Kultur." The answer to these questions will, no doubt, be found in the result of this enormous struggle. If we, as we hope, win the palm of victory, our prestige, even if we obtain little that is tangible, will grow so immensely that the doors will be opened wide to German "Kultur," and our main task will then be "to make the world one day find its footing in the German mind."

The former Bavarian Premier, Count Cramm, also insisted that what the world needs is the spread of German "Kultur." He said that the presence of young foreigners at German universities was desirable for this purpose, and referred to "the oscillating policy of Rumania" as being largely due to the fact that so many Rumanians study in Paris.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

INCREASING "SHORTAGES."

SUGAR AT 68. PER LB.

The following interesting communication reached "The Times" via *Wapenmarkt* and *Copenhagen*. It is addressed by one central to another, and can be taken as absolutely accurate.

The condition of such parts of Germany as I have visited—the Berlin and Hamburg districts—is interesting. Much money is in circulation and there is work for all, but the whole population is in short commons as regards many necessities. This fact is causing an infinite amount of grumbling among the poor, who are heartily sick of the war. They have no voice whatever in determining the course pursued by the Government and the upper and middle classes, who are, of course, not suffering.

The English blockade, so long ineffective, is now having some result, and the Germans look forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest. The Government tells them that they have only to hold out until July and all will be well again. Harvest prospects vary greatly in different parts of Germany, but in general crops are suffering from lack of fertilizers.

EASTERN IN BERLIN. There is no apparent sign of distress, but when one goes below the surface of things one learns a great deal. The soup kitchens are being opened on a larger scale than at any previous time since the beginning of the war, and soup itself is of very poor quality, composed chiefly of potatoes. Diet is largely one of substitutes—sugar instead of coffee, and so on. Even the beer is now adulterated. Bavarians especially are grumbling at the hop shortage that will injure their brewing this year. I have seen meat cards, bread cards, milk cards (one of which I enclose), and washing-soda cards. Soap cards are in preparation.

There is plenty of gaiety in Berlin. Officers come from the front fill the theatres, and the women are well-dressed in Paris fashions. Attempts to introduce German fashions have hopelessly failed.

There are a good many wounded to be seen in public places.

The chief anxiety of the Berliners was that there should be no trouble with the United States.

As to troop movements. The Kaiser was on the Western front, at Verdun, I believe. Many more troops are coming west than going east. The Germans have no fear whatever of the Russians.

I learned in Hamburg, from a friend well able to ascertain, that there is a semi-famine in Turkey and much bitterness.

HAMBURG GEESSE \$2 EACH. The good people of Hamburg and Bremen consistently oppose the proposed retention of Antwerp. They fear it will injure their ports. Food was higher in Hamburg than in Berlin. The well-known Hamburg geese are selling at \$2 each.

In addition to the shortages, I have already mentioned, there are all sorts of others, such as of string, which is now being made of paper. In Hamburg I asked the price of sugar, and was told \$5. A lb. Coffee was also that price. In Berlin the best cuts of beef are \$5. A lb. It is now difficult for rich Germans to escape to Denmark and Switzerland. As you know, large numbers left for these countries in order to be more comfortable, but the passport regulations are now much more stringent.

But for the fact that the Entente Allies appear to be on the defensive everywhere, and the extreme docility of the German people, I think there might be something like a national protest against the war, difficult, however, as it would be to organize while so great a portion of the male population is away at the front.

Such soldiers as I spoke to seemed absolutely confident that Germany had won.

STARVING PRISONERS IN WESTPHALIA.

The number of Italians returning home from Germany owing to the difficulty of obtaining food steadily increases, says *The Times* correspondent at Milan. I spoke to three workmen who left Hagen (Westphalia) on Sunday morning after many years residence there with continual good pay. They received extremely good treatment as an inducement to them to remain, and they were allowed 1 lb. of meat per week, but it was becoming impossible to obtain bread and all farinaceous foods, which form the staple of Italian diet.

Italians working in the Westphalian limestone quarries have been greatly impressed by the fearful conditions of the French and Russian prisoners working there. These never receive meat and are literally starving to death.

A HINT TO THE MAYOR.

When the women of the town of Rheyt, in the Rhine province, were recently to do their marketing there were no potatoes to be had, and minor riots in which the police had to interfere occurred. On the following morning the body of a dead cat was found hanging to the door of the Burgomaster, with attached to it the following notice:—"If you don't take measures to provide potatoes for us you will share the fate of this cat."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives details obtained from a number of experts, mostly well-known professors, of various substitutes which are now in use in Germany owing to the great scarcity caused by the British blockade.

In place of red copper, zinc and amalgam are used, and in place of yellow copper—according to the article which is to be produced—Germany now uses steel, zinc, etc. For telephones, for instance, steel is used. Cables and telephone-wires are exclusively made of zinc, and as the specific resistance of zinc is higher than that of copper the wires have to be made thicker. Because of this, too, the poles on which these wires are fixed must be stronger.

In place of vulcanized indiarubber artificial preparations, such as volcanic fibre, are now mostly used. In the weaving industry, instead of jute, mostly flax and hemp and thread made of paper are used.

BELGIUM'S SUFFERING AND HOPE.

MR. ASQUITH ON WORK OF RELIEF.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

The Prime Minister spoke at the first annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium held at the Mansion House last month. The Lord Mayor presided, and those present included Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Bryce, the American and Spanish Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister, and many members of Parliament and representatives of the overseas Dominions.

The Lord Mayor said that it was absolutely essential that the work of the committee should be continued. Seven millions of people in that part of Belgium occupied by Germany were awaiting deliverance, and of these at least three millions were totally or partially destitute. He read the following message from King Albert:—

"I am deeply gratified to learn of the magnificent results obtained by the past year's working of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, which have in large measure served to lessen the suffering and stimulate the courage of the Belgian population. I tender my sincerest thanks to all who in Great Britain and in the British Dominions have so generously contributed to this work of aid and fellowship."

The Duke of Norfolk presented the report, which showed that the total of the donations to the fund had been £1,037,418. Of this, £1,000,000 had already been expended in food for the destitute Belgians. Of the total received to April 28th, £415,511 came from the United Kingdom and the balance from the Dominions overseas.

"UNTRUTHFUL HUMANITY."

Mr. Asquith, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the National Committee heartily on the results they had achieved, and expressed to the American Ambassador, and through him to the great American nation, the gratitude which the British Government and the British people had for the untrusting humanity of the United States not only towards our Allies in Belgium, but wherever our own wounded or unwounded prisoners were interned. The extent to which the suffering inevitable in a war in which half the civilized world was engaged had been alleviated, he said, through the good offices of the United States Government and its diplomatic representatives, as well as by the humane sentiment of the American people, could not be exaggerated. Except for the intervention of the United States and Spain it would probably have been a military impossibility for the Allied Governments to save the civil population in Belgium, amounting to over seven millions of people, a very large proportion of whom were women and children, from the starvation with which the invaders threatened them.

Thanks to energetic action on the part of the United States and Spanish Ambassadors and Ministers in London, Brussels, and Berlin, negotiations were concluded whereby relief supplies could be sent to these suffering people without danger of their being intercepted by the enemy. That in itself was a diplomatic achievement for which all the Allied Governments and the Belgian people had reason to be thankful. But that was only a beginning. The practical problem of how to feed a nation suddenly confronted with the prospect of starvation and hemmed in by a hostile army presented unexampled difficulties. Mr. Herbert Hoover undertook to form, under the auspices of the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives, what was now known as the Neutral Commission for relief in Belgium.

Lord Curzon had described Mr. Hoover's work as a miracle of scientific organization. That, I believe, said Mr. Asquith, is not an overstatement. Mr. Asquith continued:—With the people in that part of Northern France occupied by Germany added to those for whom Mr. Hoover and those associated with him are providing every day food, the number is over nine millions, five millions of whom are practically destitute. The enormous volume of shipping and food supplies rendered necessary brings the operations of the new commission under the closest scrutiny of the Admiralty and the War Office.

I am in a position to say that we are convinced that the relief food reaches the Belgians and the French, and reaches them alone, and I desire to express on behalf of the Government our deep gratitude to Mr. Hoover and those American citizens who have so nobly given up their time and occupations without recompense, and largely without recognition, to this work of purchasing food and distributing these supplies which alone enable the population of Belgium to keep body and soul together. It is one of the finest achievements in the history of humane and philanthropic organization. We learn from the report that over £30,000 a week is being voluntarily subscribed from British sources to alleviate Belgian distress. It is a large sum, but I am not sure that it is an adequate sum. I trust that in the months before us it will be substantially exceeded.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

I am afraid I cannot refrain from referring to the attitude of the German Government towards the seven millions of the civilian population of Belgium. The Germans after occupying Belgium said in effect, "Great Britain is blockading the Belgian ports. We cannot feed them. If you starve it will be the fault of the British blockade." I have only to say, in reference to that, that all the moral obligations which up to now have been recognised by every civilised Power to provide for the population on occupied territory seem to be disregarded. But, thanks to the British and American public, and above all to the humane interposition of the Committee of Relief, the civil population in Belgium have been kept alive. They maintain a loyal, though of necessity a passive, resistance, and they spurn with unconquerable spirit the insidious and insincere reproaches of the enemy.

To-day we can only send, as we do send, to the people of Belgium enough relief supplies to keep them alive, and we can only do this through the humane offices of the Neutral Committee. There will come a day, soon I hope, but sooner or later that day will come, when King Albert's brave Belgian troops and our brothers in arms in France will succeed in relieving the tyranny which at present overshadows them, and in restoring to them that prosperity which they gladly sacrificed rather than sacrifice their honour and their independence. (Cheers.)

Cardinal Bourne seconded the resolution which was carried. The Belgian Minister expressed the appreciation of the Belgian Government and people of the work of the relief committee. The contributions of Great Britain and her Dominions were a splendid proof, he said, of the friendship sworn to Belgium in these times of cruel affliction. The need in Belgium was greater than ever. All testimony showed that in the last two months the conditions had become much more serious. The Belgian people endured their privations with admirable stoicism. Sustained by hope, their eyes lifted to the horizon, they anxiously awaited the dawn of their liberation.

"A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

THE TURKISH TREATY.

The German papers recently were full of jubilant articles about what they call "the Turco-German Treaty of Alliance." Upon the strength of speeches delivered by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Halil Bey, and the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, during the visit of German Reichstag Deputies to Constantinople, it is claimed with much trumpeting that Turkey has now definitely taken the place of Italy in the Triple Alliance.

So far as can be judged from the German reports of Halil Bey's speech, a Turco-German Treaty is, indeed, about to be ratified, but there is nothing to indicate that it settles other matters than those which would naturally arise out of the abolition of the Capitulations. Halil began with a naive account of Russian and British policy, and said that in 1914, while the Entente offered to guarantee Turkish territory, Germany offered Turkey "an alliance with equal rights." He proceeded:—

Germany, who at the time she desired to sign the treaty, had promised her support to the question of the abolition of the Capitulations, has kept her promise faithfully. Long before we did so (sic) she prepared and promoted proposals for conventions which should regulate the relations between the two Powers. They concerned questions such as those of a consular convention, of right of residence, of nationality, of extradition, and of mutual legal aid. We have studied these draft proposals, and have not found in them the slightest shadow of the Capitulations. We have also sent a delegate to Berlin, where there have been discussions for four months past. It is an honour for me to be able to inform you that, apart from certain detailed questions, a final agreement has been reached.

Halil Bey described the conditions of the Treaty as being "such as States like, for example, France and England would set up in order to regulate their relations."

The German Ambassador said that the Treaty would be approved by the two peoples, as well by their Governments; and, after a reference to "the attempts" to represent Turkey as war-weary or inclined towards a separate peace, he hastened to insist upon Germany's honesty and unselfishness. He said that Turkey "knows" that Germany has no *arrière-pensées*, and that they will remain loyal allies after the war. He even declared that Germany "claims no spheres of interest," and will not adopt "any attitude incompatible with the dignity and independence of Turkey."

A SPY SPECIALIST.

GERMAN ORGANIZER AT WORK IN HOLLAND.

The *Telegraph* of Amsterdam has received some interesting information concerning German espionage, according to which the German "Secret Information Service" has been completely reorganized in Holland.

This reorganization has been entrusted to a first-rate specialist, who lately arrived in Holland after exercising the same function in another neutral country.

This specialist's work has been to centralize the various and scattered elements of the espionage service. He established the so-called "Central Defence Department" in one of the most important streets in The Hague. The man who was his right-hand man in the other neutral country appears to be principally working in Amsterdam, where he considered the service left much to be desired.

The great organizer received orders to conduct three classes of work—namely, ordinary espionage, extraordinary espionage, and most important of all, the creation of favourable public opinion in Holland towards Germany.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the German Central Defence Department at The Hague was responsible for the sensational reports circulated against England immediately the Dutch Government had announced its new military measures. The Central Defence Department's principal aim is to sow discontent, and distrust and fear of England in Holland in order that Germany may eventually be allowed "to save" Holland without any need for Holland herself to participate in the war.

The *Telegraph* gives details of the German espionage organization in Rotterdam, the staff of which numbers no fewer than 142 men and 62 women. Times.

been kept alive. They maintain a loyal, though of necessity a passive, resistance, and they spurn with unconquerable spirit the insidious and insincere reproaches of the enemy.

To-day we can only send, as we do send, to the people of Belgium enough relief supplies to keep them alive, and we can only do this through the humane offices of the Neutral Committee. There will come a day, soon I hope, but sooner or later that day will come, when King Albert's brave Belgian troops and our brothers in arms in France will succeed in relieving the tyranny which at present overshadows them, and in restoring to them that prosperity which they gladly sacrificed rather than sacrifice their honour and their independence. (Cheers.)

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXP. OF OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIKINI ...	BATAVIA		16th June	SHANGHAI
* TJIBODAS ...	JAVA & MAKASSAR	In port	17th June	KOBE
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA & MAKASSAR	24th June	30th June	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yokohama, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "KARIMOEN" ...	12th July.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ...	14th August.
S.S. "ARAKAN" ...	11th September.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, MANAGING AGENTS.

Yokohama, 15th May, 1916.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

JUNE 29 - SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

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Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.

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PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Telephone No. 212

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC., OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING—HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHINESE, ORIENTAL, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916.

[97]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 17th June.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "Steamer" Sails.
LONDON "CITY OF VIENNA" On 16th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE RANK LINE, LTD.,

35 TO 39 RUSSELL ST., LONDON.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, Noon.
NINGPO, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG "HONGHAI" On 14th June, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO "TAMING" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SAIGON "SUNGKIANG" On 14th June, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARDS RIVER TWICE Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. SS. "SUNGKIANG", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, 13th June, 1916. Telephone 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	WED'DAY, 14th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

SS. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
COLOMBO	NOON			
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NY-NZA	June 29	Through steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 13
NELLORE	July 14	Through steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 17
NANKIN	July 29	Through Steamer	Sept. 11	Sept. 10
NOALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
NORF	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Oct. 9	Oct. 15
NORF	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
MAITA	Sept. 21	Through steamer		
NAMUR				

Passengers can leave Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.
NOALI	SATURDAY, 15th July.
NORF	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H.K.	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
NOVARA	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 24

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KATORI MARU Capt. Kato	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	WED'DAY, 14th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takata	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANGA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda	10,000	SATURDAY, 17th June
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO			
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	WED'DAY, 14th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	15,000	THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650	To London 2nd Single Yen 430
" Return " 975	" Return " 650
To London, via New York	267.20
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	220
" 1st Return	245
To Sydney, 1st Single	240
" 1st Return	275.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return	150
" 2nd	90

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, &c., apply to—

B. MORI MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 281 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Sailings from Hongkong	Subject to Change Without Notice.	Leave Hongkong
	Tons and Speed		
DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	FRI., 16th June Noon.	
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.	
KIYO MARU	17,300 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.	
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.	
JINYO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	WED., 25th July Noon.	
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.	
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.	

Via MANILA, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai

Proceeding to South American Ports.

* Cargo only

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" " " NEW YORK 280 " " " £26.10.
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Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
KIYO MARU ... 17,300 — 14 knots ... TUESDAY, 11th July.
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FOUR-DAY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FOUR-DAY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... PAUL LECAT ... On or about 17th June.

YOKOHAMA ... PAUL LECAT ... On or about 17th June.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON ... MAGELLAN ... On or about 27th June.
and PORTS ... (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
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REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
"TACOMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA and SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"ROSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
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For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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